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Are you wondering: "If my child isn't talking yet, what language are they speaking?" It's common to think that language starts when kids say their first words, but in this post, we'll tell you why this is far from the reality, and how we can stimulate language at this crucial stage. We'll talk about what happens with language during the first year of life and the progress you can notice concretely in your children. What is the prelinguistic stage of language? This stage, also known as preverbal, starts before birth and lasts until approximately 12 months, characterized by a period where babies communicate with their environment through babbling and gestures. During this period, parents or caregivers are essential for child development due to being the gateway to all learning they will have. In the prelinguistic stage, precursors of language appear, which are a series of actions and skills that babies acquire to communicate with adults and explore their environment. What are the precursors of language? Language precursors can be divided into three main groups: 1. Form-related precursors, which are the basis of expression development, such as hearing, which is the channel for auditory stimuli; also included are forms of expression like crying and babbling. 2. Content-related precursors, which represent mental representation of the world. It's the process where children discover their own body and everything around them. 3. Use-related precursors, which correspond to all skills related to interaction with another. How do we stimulate language precursors? To stimulate them, it's essential that parents talk to their children and encourage playtime. Here are some concrete ideas: Tell your children what they're doing. If you're cooking, show them the ingredients and tell them what they are. Although they may not respond, they will increase their vocabulary and learn through you. Play infant songs; kids love music, so they relax and learn. Imitate the vocalizations they emit. If a baby says "papapa," repeat it, so they'll start emitting more vocalizations and "conversing" with you. It's important to consider that stimulation will depend on Each child has their own unique pace of learning and abilities, which should be respected and supported. You're invited to read "5 Reasons to Stimulate Language". Some references include Berko's work on language development, Fernández's research on listening to the child's language, and Navarro's principles of communication acquisition. Los niños comienzan a oscilar entre los 10 y los 18 meses de edad y durante aproximadamente seis meses amplían su vocabulario lentamente hasta alcanzar unos 50 términos.